

TO HELP THE FARMERS.

A Proposition by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to Extend Loans on Deposit of Cotton.

To the Division Sales Managers, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

Gentlemen: The Treasurer of this Company is having so many requests to extend the notes of some of our customers and patrons, who have not finished paying their bills, and who desire to hold their cotton, stating that they believe they will get more for the cotton later on, that this Company has concluded to issue a general letter on the subject, as follows:—

Any farmer or merchants who may be owing your Division money and who has cotton which he desires to hold, you are at liberty to extend his note for him for six months from January 1st, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent annum, provided he will deposit sufficient cotton to pay the note in any reliable warehouse, and will turn over to you warehouse receipts for same. You are authorized to pay the insurance on said cotton and make no charge against your customer for this item.

We do not pretend to offer advice to our customers to hold cotton, but we do intend to offer them every facility and accommodation in our power to hold their cotton, if in their good judgment it is best. Whatever inures to the benefit of the agricultural classes in the South is to our benefit; our interest is identical with theirs. We are more closely and intimately connected with the cotton grower of the South than any dozen other concerns combined. They are our customers in the purchase of fertilizers, and we are their customers in the purchase of cotton seed. We both sell and buy of them and deal in every cotton growing country from Texas to Virginia. Therefore, anything that will improve the agricultural conditions or help the farmer must necessarily benefit us, and if holding their cotton will be a benefit to them, it is our desire to aid them in this as far as we can.

Other farm products, aside from cotton, appear to us to be selling at very full values and we believe it would be wise in the farmers to sell any of their other surplus farm products, which would materially aid them in holding their cotton.

We also are of the opinion that the acreage last year devoted to cotton was too large, and that it never could have been cultivated in a normal season. The good weather during the Spring enabled the farmers to cultivate every acre they planted; consequently the tremendous big crop of this year. As ordinarily it would be impossible to cultivate such an enormous acreage, we believe it would be wise in them this year to materially decrease the acreage. If it was decreased 10 per cent it would mean a reduction of more than a million bales next year, even if the crop yielded as much per acre as it did this year.

It strikes us that what the farmer wants is to make his cotton at the lowest possible cost. The profit derived from growing cotton is not so much the price of cotton as the cost at which the crop has been grown. Mules and horses are high, much higher than a few years ago; the price of farm labor is high and scarce. Therefore every acre cultivated means a large expenditure. It costs more to cultivate an acre of land growing a quarter of a bale of cotton than one growing a bale. In the latter instance the plant soon grows up and shades the land and consequently the grass does not grow so rapidly or luxuriantly.

The cheapest item than can be used in the production of cotton is commercial fertilizers, used liberally. With a liberal application of fertilizers the farmer can grow a bale of cotton where he has heretofore grown a half a bale, and do it with the same cost of mules and labor, and the additional quantity of seed will more than pay for the extra amount of fertilizers used. Therefore, encourage your customers to reduce their acreage and to increase the amount of commercial fertilizers per acre, believing, as we do, that this is the way and the only way to raise cheap cotton.

The South must continue to produce around eleven million bales of cotton, or they will find in a year or two the balance of the world competing with them in growing this staple, and our foreign market largely supplied from sources that now produce but a limited quantity.

Wishing for you a happy and prosperous New Year, and also for our customers and patrons, I am yours truly,

S. T. Morgan, President, Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.,

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

FRUITFUL OLD AGE.

Past Masters in Their Spheres Who Were Past Sevens.

The tall, handsome, mild-mannered Goethe wrought at his tasks till he was nearly eighty-three years old. He produced the first part of his masterpiece, "Faust," at fifty-seven, the second part when eighty years old, and wrote some of his most beautiful poems at seventy-five. Six of our foremost American poets, and all but one in quantity as well as in quality of verse—Bryant, Whitier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Emerson—lived to ages varying from seventy-five to eighty-five and were productive to the last. Dr. Holmes wrote in his eighty-fifth year that "time does not threaten the old man so often with the scythe as with the sandbag," yet he wrote brilliant verse for special occasions almost to the end.

Theodor Mommsen, the historian, a man of almost insignificant stature and emaciated frame, manifested in his eighty-sixth and last year the energy of a man in middle life. The Earl of Dundonald, though he was always in hot water and his whole life was a series of quarrels—though he performed some of the most darddevil feats recorded in the history of naval warfare, winning many brilliant victories against enormous odds—lived to eighty-five and wrote his history of the liberation of Peru, Chile and Brazil and "The Autobiography of a Seaman," two most vigorous, lucid and dashing works, under the stress of intense physical pain in the last three years of his life.

Sir Charles James Napier, the hero of Scinde, was sixty before he held any great command. He fought and won great battles, governed successfully great provinces and achieved a great name long after that period of life had passed when, according to an antique morality not quite exploded, it behooves a man to lay aside the things of the present life and to prepare his soul for the next.—Saturday Evening Post.

LOVE IN JAPAN.

It is Very Different From That Which Warms the Western Heart.

The boys and girls, the young men and young women of Japan do love each other, I suppose, but one never sees the slightest shadow of evidence to prove it. The spirit of love does not dominate the national life as it does in America and the countries of Europe. Japan's poets do not sing of love; her story writers tell no tales of love that can thrill an Anglo-Saxon heart, and her artists paint no pictures of love that can reach the Anglo-Saxon understanding. Now, considering all this, how can there be such a thing as "a good old summer time" in this land of sunrise? And yet there is, and it is especially delightful in its way, too, because the Japanese are a nation of feasters and picnicers, of nature lovers and world beautifiers, and if one can only lose sight of the fact that everywhere one goes the poor little women toddle meekly along behind the men, who stalk pompously ahead as if they owned the earth, one may almost enjoy oneself.

One never sees a woman caressed in Japan, not even with a glance; one seldom sees a baby fondled; in fact, all human tenderness or expression of human tenderness is conspicuous by its absence, and I believe that is the one impassable great gulf that is fixed between us and this people. And yet the people are happy, with a simple, sweet happiness that is charming. That is it. It is an atmosphere that mildly charms, but never thrills, the western heart. All the nation's love is concentrated upon the emperor, and the highest note of the national life is sounded in yamato dawns, Japan spirit, patriotism, and even this is beyond our comprehension, because it is empty of romance and unsatisfactory to us, who cannot separate the interests of "fair women and brave men" even upon the battlefield.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

Brains Not Needed.
Sir Conan Doyle once told a story of an English officer who was badly wounded in South Africa, and the military surgeon had to shave off that portion of his brain which protruded from his skull. The officer got well, and later on in London the surgeon asked whether he knew that a portion of his brain was in a glass bottle in a laboratory. "Oh, that does not matter now," replied the soldier; "I've got a permanent position in the war office."

He Knew the Game.
Deacon Heavyweight—And so you are going to leave us, person? Rev. Mr. Thankful—Yes. I have had a call to another parish, where, by the way, the salary is considerably larger. I am sorry to leave my flock, but I must obey the call. Deacon Heavyweight (dryly)—Waal, it may be what you call a call, but it seems to me a good deal more like a raise.

Worth Keeping.
"He asked the firm for a raise in his salary."
"Did he get it?"
"Yes. They consider him the most valuable man they have. You see, when he petitioned for more money he had so on the ground that he had just discovered that the firm could get along without him."—Cleveland Leader.

Wooden Rheumatism.
"And you say the rheumatism is in your left leg, colonel?"
"It is, sir."

"Why, that's your wooden leg?"
"I know it, sir," replied the colonel. "That makes it all the harder."—Atlanta Constitution.

Good breeding is a letter of credit all over the world.

Children Poisoned.
Many children are poisoned and made nervous and weak, if not killed outright, by mothers giving them cough syrups containing opiates. Foley's Honey and Tar is a safe and certain remedy for coughs, croup and lung troubles, and is the only prominent cough medicine that contains no opiates or other poisons. Sold by Mc-Master Co.

Fatal Kidney and Bladder trouble can always be prevented by the use of Foley's Kidney Cure. McMaster & Co.

THE CITY EDITOR.

He Must Keep Well Posted and Have a "Nose For News."

Imagine a man each day surveying a circle whose circumference is drawn with a radius sixty miles long from the New York City hall as a center, knowing that the life and activity within that circle are changeable and ephemeral, that each succeeding sun will bring a new story and that he is responsible for the telling of that story to a great company of readers. Imagine all this, and you have a good mental picture of the city editor of a metropolitan daily.

When the city editor opens his desk in the morning he attacks his mail first thing. Very often it is a fearful and wonderful collection of complaints, grievances, suggestions, demands, pleadings, discoveries, literary efforts, questions of every description. It is a singular thing that the title "city editor" is better known to the reading public than almost any other except "editor." So the city editor gets more than his share of mail.

William H. Vanderbilt's famous dictum, "The public be damned," would never have become a familiar quotation but for the trained news sense of a certain city editor out in Chicago. He had sent a young reporter to ask Mr. Vanderbilt about a railroad matter which was then being discussed. The novice came back and reported that Mr. Vanderbilt would not say a word. The city editor, suspecting that his agent had not gone about the interview in a way to accomplish the desired result, began to "pump" him on his manner of approaching the railway king. "Well," answered the youth, "I told him the public wanted to know about this matter."

"Wouldn't he talk back then?" asked the city editor.

"No; he just shook his head and said 'The public be damned,'" responded the youth, with childlike and bland innocence.

The autocrat of the city department lay back and gasped. With a wave of his hand he dismissed the dull reporter, and he himself wrote up the incident, which has been made an important addition to the popular Bartlett.

It was an insignificant "financial card" which first directed the attention of the newspapers to the \$200 per cent fraud for which William F. Miller and Colonel Bob Ammon are now serving terms in Sing Sing. The earliest mutterings of street railway strikes in Chicago and Cleveland and other western cities have been in diminutive "ads." calling for men to be motormen and conductors.—Charles Watson Meade in Bookman.

Little Hamstede.

A kindly, honest and simple little man was Frederick William Hamstede, originally a city clerk of London and a versifier who concocted worthless doggerel for love and not reward at a rate which would surprise most poets. Yet his claim to remembrance lies now in the fact that Thackeray called him "dear little Hamstede" and loved and protected him from banter with a strange and touching charity.

If any one laughed at the great novelist's attachment to so insignificant a protégé, Thackeray would explain: "No one shall say a word against little Hamstede in my hearing. I love little Hamstede. I tell you I love little Hamstede, and as for his verses, over which you have been making merry, all I care to say is that I take more pleasure in reading his poetry than I do in reading your prose."

The secret of this large hearted protection was not far to seek. Hamstede was a dwarf and a hunchback. He had been crippled by falling from a nurse's arms in infancy and could not get about without a cane. Thackeray, the giant, loved him for the sufferings he had undergone.

Indigo.

The chief source of natural indigo is the various species of indigofera, especially Indigofera tinctoria, which are cultivated in India, China and South America. The method of its preparation is very simple, although considerable attention is paid to the treatment of the soil previous to the planting of the seeds. Ten to fourteen days suffice for the first appearance of the shoots above the soil, after which they continue to grow rapidly. Shortly before flowering, or about three months after sowing, the plants are cut off close to the ground and are then ready for extracting the color. After cropping the plants are again allowed to grow until they are sufficiently mature to admit of a second cutting. Occasionally a third or even a fourth crop is made, but each of these contains successively less and less of the indican. The cut plants are at once placed in large stone cisterns, or fermenting vats, called "steepers," where they are covered with water and kept in position by means of boards and heavy stones.

Bible Day Jewels.

It is interesting to observe that in articles of gold, silver and gems we have scarcely gone beyond the earliest Biblical record. Gold is an old story in the second chapter of Genesis. There is no record of Sarah's ornaments, but the abundant mention of Rebecca's earrings and bracelets made her envied by many a Sunday school little girl who in this way made her acquaintance. Thenceforth rings, necklaces, earrings, breastpins, bracelets, tiaras, jeweled daggers, girdles, plectrums, but repeat themselves according to the taste of the age. An inspection of the Egyptian jewelry at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York shows how completely the ladies of antiquity had their jewel cases equipped. To these we have been able to add very few articles, the watch being the most conspicuous.

Cured His Mother of Rheumatism.

"My mother has been a sufferer for many years from 'rheumatism,'" says W. H. Howard, of Husband, Pennsylvania. "At times she was unable to move at all, while at other times walking was painful. I presented her with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications she decided it was the most wonderful pain reliever she had ever tried, in fact, she is never without it now and is at all times able to walk. An occasional application of Pain Balm keeps away the pain that she was formerly troubled with." For sale by Obeur Drug Co.

ENGLISH STAGECOACHES.

Old Time Rapid Transit at the Rate of Ten Miles an Hour.

In the middle of the eighteenth century English stagecoaches were covered with dull black leather, studded with broad headed nails by way of ornament and possessed oval windows with red frames. On the panels of the coach the names of the places passed through were painted in large letters, and the roof, which had an iron rail around it, rose in a curve. The speed of the ponderous vehicles was often but four miles an hour. An advertisement regarding the Boebee coach, which ran between London and Manchester, is worth quoting. It read thus: "In order to insure safety and punctuality, with respectability, no large packages will be taken or fish of any description carried by this conveyance. The inside of the coach is fitted up with spring cushions and a reading lamp lighted with wax for the accommodation of those who wish to amuse themselves on the road. The inside backs and seats are also fitted up with hair cushions, rendering them more comfortable to passengers than anything hitherto brought out in the annals of coaching, and to prevent frequent disputes respecting seats every seat is numbered. Persons booking themselves will receive a card with a number upon it, thereby doing away with the disagreeables that occur daily in the old style."

A feature of one promoter's scheme was that each mail coach should be properly guarded by retired soldiers, who would naturally be acquainted with the use of firearms, but this idea was not adopted, and the contractors at first supplied guards and arms often of a worthless character. Ultimately, however, the postoffice undertook to appoint its own guards, but these were at first so zealous that Pennant records (1792), "They shoot at dogs, hogs, sheep and poultry as they pass the road, and even in towns, to the great terror and danger of the inhabitants." The mail coach was luxurious when compared with the old stagecoaches. A coach was often called "a God permit," because the advertisement stated that the journey would be "performed if God permits."

In 1836 the mail coaches had probably reached their prime. According to a historian, "eight or nine miles an hour had hitherto been their highest speed, and now, with vehicles of lighter build, the speed was advanced to ten miles an hour and even more. While the fastest mail-coach on the road traveled at the rate of ten miles and five furlongs an hour, a private coach accomplished within the hour rather more than eleven miles. This was the coach between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, of which Captain Barclay Ury, the celebrated pedestrian, was the proprietor. Besides coachman and guard, it carried fifteen passengers, four inside and eleven outside, while a mail coach carried four in and four out, or eight altogether."—Chicago News.

Sex and the Bee.

At one time the bees were male and female in equal numbers. The irresponsible male buzzed about, simply getting his own living, marrying and dying. The responsible female not only got her own living, but that of her children. Somehow by and by they came to see the advantage of communal effort, and, just as women say to one another now, "If you'll wash the dishes I'll wipe 'em," one feminine bee said to the other, "I'll be mother if you'll get the living." It was a bargain, and the accommodating females took drones in to board.

The queen of a beehive does not rule. She lays eggs. She does not even do her own digesting, let alone getting the food. The attendants that surround her feed her with bee milk, secreted by glands in her breasts. She has to be fed continually, for at certain periods she has the power of producing from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs a day, twice her own weight—four times, indeed, more than half her weight is eggs. In her lifetime a prolific queen will lay 1,500,000 eggs.

Hark Twain and Parepa Rosa.

When Parepa Rosa was still charming gold and bank notes out of the pockets of her audiences she appeared in concert in Hartford and in the same week, as it happened, in which Mr. Clemens had delivered a lecture. To hear Mark Twain in the house. To hear the best seat in the house. To hear the diva meant \$5 for a seat far from the best. So the local humorist moved to write to the committee in charge of the two entertainments. He pointed out the monetary partiality which had been shown, asserted that it was obviously unfair and closed with this: "If Mme. Rosa makes her money so much faster than I do mine merely because she sings, let me tell you that I can sing myself and am open to engagements at her terms." He promptly received an answer, "A mere disturbance is not music."

Peculiar Worship.

Along the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centers one of the most curious worshipers in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appear to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for awhile and wait for a worshiper to come along, you will see these little bits of paper are. The devotee waits in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of paper. The wafer he then chews up into a ball and hurls it at the god. If it hits the face and sticks, the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body the cmen is not quite so propitious, and if it falls to the ground there is absolutely no hope.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best Made.

"In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker of Porterville, California. "There is no doubt about its being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. No other is so sure a preventive of pneumonia. No other is so pleasant and safe to take. These are good reasons why it should be preferred to any other. The fact is that few people are satisfied with any other after having once used this remedy. For sale by Obeur Drug Co."

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
New York
50c. and \$1.00
All Druggists

Here is a puzzle that puzzles everybody: Take the number of your living brothers, double the amount, add to it three, multiply by five, add to it the number of living sisters, multiply the result by ten and add the number of deaths of brothers and sisters and subtract 150 from the result. The right number will be the number of deaths, the middle will be the number of living sisters and the left the number of living brothers. Try it and see.

Straight Facts.

A whole lot of fancy phrases can be written about remedies, but it takes facts to prove anything—good straight facts. And the strongest fact you ever heard of is that Tannopiline is the best cure for piles on the market. It cures absolutely. Has a healing, soothing effect from the start.

All druggists have it for \$1.00 a jar. Ask for Tannopiline and don't dare take a substitute.

"Matches are made in heaven" but not all of them. You know where brimstone comes from, don't you?

The many friends of G. H. Hausman, engineer L. E. & W. R. R., at present living in Lima, O., will be pleased to know of his recovery from threatened kidney disease. He says, "I was cured by using Foley's Kidney Cure, which I recommend to all, especially trainmen who are usually similarly afflicted." Sold by McMaster and Co.

"When a woman confesses to her real age, it is a sign that she is selling some sort of complexion beautifier."



"THE body gets its life from food properly digested. Healthy digestion means pure blood for the body, but stomach troubles, arising from carelessness in eating and stomach disorders upset the entire system. Improperly masticated food enters on the stomach, causing distressing pains, belching and nausea. When over-eating is persisted in the stomach becomes weakened and worn out and dyspepsia claims the victim. Therefore, if Black-Draught cures dyspepsia, it frees the stomach and bowels of congested matter and gives the stomach new life. The stomach is quickly invigorated and the natural stimulation results in a good appetite, with the power to thoroughly digest food. You can build up your stomach with this healthy and natural remedy. Try Black-Draught's Black-Draught today. You can buy a package from your dealer for 50c. If it does not keep it, send the money to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a package will be mailed you."



MULES ----- BUGGIES
---WAGONS---

The largest number of either to be found in the City of Columbia can be seen at our places. To get our prices will convince you that we sell cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

GREGORY-RHEA MULE CO.,

JNO. W. CONDER, Sec. and Treas.,

1115 Plain Street, - - - COLUMBIA, S. C.

Have Your HOMEGROWN CABBAGE

Cabbage Plants, All Varieties.

Prices: 1000 @ \$1.50; 5000 @ \$1.25 per 1000; 10,000 @ \$1 per 1000. Shipped C. O. D. if desired. Plants arrive at your Express Office in good condition.

WRITE FOR MERCHANTS' PRICES.

Cabbage, Beans, Sweet Potatoes and Turnips in Season. Orders for shipment of Tomato Plants, Sea Island Cotton Seed and Sweet Potato Draws should be booked in advance.

Jas. Ray Geraty, Enterprise, S. C.

Express Office: Young's Island, S. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST SYSTEM

UNEXCELLED DINING-CAR SERVICE

THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ON ALL

THROUGH TRAINS

CONVENIENT SCHEDULES on all LOCAL TRAINS

Winter Tourist Rates are now in effect to all Florida points.

For full information as to rates, routes, etc., consult nearest Southern Railway Ticket Agent, or

R. W. Hunt,

Division Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C.



Tax Returns-1905

The County Auditor's office will be open for the purpose of taking tax returns from January 1st to February 28th. Only returns of personal property are to be made this year; and all persons liable to poll tax are required by law to make return of same. Where parties have acquired or sold real estate since last return are required to make note of same when making return of personal property. The Auditor makes special request that property owners will not neglect this, as it perhaps will save much trouble and confusion. Parties between the ages of 21 and 60 years are liable to poll tax unless otherwise exempt. Ex-Confederate soldiers are exempt from poll tax at the age of 50 years. There will accrue a penalty of 50 per cent where parties fail to make return within the time mentioned above. The Auditor or his deputy will be at the usual places for taking returns on days mentioned. These appointments are made for the convenience of taxpayers, and it is hoped they will remember and take advantage of the opportunity, and not be in the rush the last days of February.

Willing, Friday, January 13.
Crosbyville, Saturday, January 14.
Gladden's Grove, Monday, January 16.
Flint Hill, Wednesday, January 18.
Longtown, Thursday, January 19.
Centerville, Friday, January 20.
Bear Creek (M. L. Cooper's), Saturday, January 21.
Blythewood, Monday, January 23.
Ridgeway, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 24 and 25.
Horeb, Friday, January 27.
Jenkinsville, Saturday, January 28.
Monticello, Monday, January 30.
Buckhead, Tuesday, January 31.
Woodward, Wednesday, February 1.
White Oak, Thursday, February 2.
J. L. RICHMOND,
County Auditor.

For Sale
Cabbage Plants

We have been in the truck business since 1871 and are again prepared to fill any and all orders for early and late varieties of Cabbage Plants. They are best known to experienced truckers, are grown in open air near salt water and will stand severe cold without injury. Price \$1.50 per 1000, F O B here. We make special prices on larger lots and solicit correspondence. All plants packed in light baskets and shipped C O D when money does not accompany orders. We guarantee satisfaction. Address all orders to D. H. TOWLES & SON, Meggetts, S. C., or TOWLES & ARNETT, Green Pond, S. C.

Colds

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectation, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

UNDERTAKING

WILL BE CONTINUED IN the future the same as in the past in the old establishment in all its departments with a full stock of Caskets, Burial Cases and Coffins constantly on hand, and use of hearse when requested.

Thankful for past patronage and solicitous for a share in the future, in the old stand.

Calls attended to at all hours.

THE ELLIOTT GIN SHOP.
J. T. ELLIOTT & CO.

WE WANT ALL INTERESTED IN MACHINERY

TO HAVE OUR NAME BEFORE THEM DURING 1905

Write us stating what kind of MACHINERY you use or will install, and we will mail you FREE OF ALL COST

A HANDSOME AND USEFUL POCKET DIARY AND ATLAS

OR A LARGE COMMERCIAL CALENDAR

Gibbes Machinery Company,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

A STOCK OF HORSE POWER MAY PRESSES TO BE CLOSED OUT AT SPECIAL PRICES

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c. Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.